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Gaultheria procumbens, L. Common; on the New York side I have found it only near Fordham.

Gerardia Virginica (L.), B. S. P. Not uncommon; it occurs opposite only at one station on Manhattan Island on the bank of the Harlem River.

Teucrium Canadense, L. Quite common; on the opposite shore I have met with it only on Ft. Washington Point.

Asclepias verticillata, L. Common; on the New York side I knew of a single station for it where it is now extinct.

Andropogon provincialis, Muhl. This is the only grass I have met with on the Palisades which is not well represented on the opposite side of the river, where it occurs at only one locality. It is frequent along the top of the cliffs.

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Gentiana alba, Muhl.

A gentian, discovered many years ago, by Dr. Gray, during a botanical trip through the mountains of West Virginia, was described and published by him in the *Am. Journal of Science* as *G. flavida*, but in the first edition of the *Manual* it reappeared as "*G. alba*, Muhl., Cat!" with the statement, that, although the name is inappropriate and the giver of it has left on record no character of the plant, he regards the two as identical. Among the synonyms cited is the *G. ochroleuca*, Frœl., of the *Flora Cestrica* (ed. 2), and Dr. Darlington, following such high authority, supplants it by *G. alba*, Muhl., in the subsequent editions of his work. Now, strange to say, the specimens in his herbarium at West Chester, Penn., prove that he was right in the beginning. They are all *G. villosa*, L. (*G. ochroleuca*, Frœl.). The same is true of the citation from Torrey's *Flora of New York* (ii. 106). Dr. Torrey expressly says that he had seen no specimens of the plants he describes, but his description, with its "obovate leaves and wingless seeds," clearly indicates *G. ochroleuca*, Frœl. Hence, *G. alba*, Muhl., should be dropped from the *Catalogue* of the Torrey Club.

In Muhlenberg's *Catalogue* (ed. 2), under *Gentiana*, occur these three species: "2, *Saponaria*, L."—which is probably cor-

rect; "3, *ochroleuca*, Frœl., (*Saponaria*, Mx.),"—which may be *G. ochroleuca*, Frœl., and "4, *alba*," which points most likely to *G. Andrewsii*, Griseb., whose corolla-plaits, and sometimes the corollas entire, are pure white, whilst those of *G. flavida* are tinged more or less with yellow.

In the Synoptical Flora, Dr. Gray gives this range for the species in question.—"W. Canada and L. Superior, south to Illinois and Kentucky and the mountains of Virginia, east to Pennsylvania and New York."

In Pennsylvania it is a very rare plant and not known further eastward than the central Alleghany region. I have it from two stations, collected at one in Lycoming County, by McMinn, and the other in Huntingdon County, where it was collected near Birmingham, on Little Juniata river, by J. R. Lowrie, September, 1875, and by myself also at a later date.

There being no certain evidence, therefore, that Muhlenberg ever saw it, the species should hereafter bear the name of *Gentiana flavida*, Gray.

THOS. C. PORTER.

Onondaga Indian Names of Plants.

CORRECTIONS.

O-skwen-e-tah is Snake Root. A revision of my list by my Onondaga friends gives the following alterations: *Ta-keah-noon-wi-tahs*, Violet; *Oo-hoosk-ah*, Slippery Elm; *Teu-tone-hoh-toon*, Black Raspberry; *Fuke-ta-his*, Sarsaparilla; *Cho-koh-ton*, Balsam Fir; *Oo-a-hoot-tah*, Sweet Flag; *Oo-nah-na-tah*, Artichoke; *O-yun-wa*, Golden Rod. The changes are slight, but important. I gave the Oneida name for the Hop; the Onondaga is *Ah-weh-ha*, or "Flower," as in the other.

ADDITIONAL PLANT NAMES.

Oot-kwen-tah-ke-ehn-yo, "New growth is red." This is another name for a small variety of the Red Maple. *Oo-kah-ta*, "Not ripe;" Blue Cohosh, but applied to the others. *Oo-sa-tah*, Grey Willow; *Oo-na-too-kwa*, "Rushes that grow high," or "Plenty of flags growing," Cat-tail. *Kah-a-wa-soont-hah*, "Flower coming from Sunflower," Elecampane and Artichoke.